

Amusements In-thay,
Academy of Music—Steep Hollow,
American Institute—Porty-sights National Exhibition,
Chickeering Hall—Correct,
Bush's Theatre—Resead,
Daly's Theatre—Newport,
Fittle Avenue: Theatre—La Perichole,
Grand Opera House—Tony Pastor's Troups,
Haverly's Theatre—Our Daughters,
Roster & Hal's Garden—Concert,
New York Aquantion—II. M. S. Pinsfore. New York Aquartum—II. M. S. Finsfors. Miklo's Garden—Backantmest. Olympic Theater Benighted. Park Phontre-The Cruthet Tracellan Park I heater—The Cruthet Travellan. SamPrancisco Himsterla-Disakerar and 22th st. Standard I firster. Navese. Theater Comique—Muligan Unsed Chemter. Union Square Theater—My Pattor. Wallark's Theater—Woolfet's Rosst.

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The Fall Elections.

Suppose the Republicans should carry the remaining State elections this fail. It does not by any means follow that they will have a majority on the popular vote, or that the Presidential contest will be materially affeeted by such a result. Of course success would increase their confidence for the time being and encourage their hopes for the biture. The leaders find comfort in very

slight blessings. Maine has been a Republican State since the organization of the party, and has always been reckoned with as much confidence on that side as Kentucky has been on the other. Last year divisions and discontent led to a defeat of the machine, by a combination between the Greenbackers and the Democrats. This year the Republicans have partially recovered their lost ground. That is to say, they have regained the Legislature, which elects the Governor and other State officers, there having been no choice by the people.

But the old-fashioned majority of ten or twelve thousand, which hardly wavered for more than twenty years, has wholly disappeared, and the Republicans are in a minority, small, it is true, but still a minority of the popular vote. And this is the result after an unexampled canvass, the expenditure of a very large sum of money, the open purchase of votes in the cities, and a resort to every form of trickery known to unscrupulous politicians. Yet Mr. BLAINE had the cheerful effrontery to claim a great victory, when barely saved by the skin of his teeth from ignominious defeat.

Ohio is a close State, which may go either way now without any special significance as bearing on the Presidential contest in 1880. A Republican Governor was elected in California a few weeks ago, known to be in sympathy with the mighty corporation that has long ruled the State and to which a great majority of the people are opposed. The Central Pacific managers knew how to divide their opponents and thus to conquer.

The fall elections will settle nothing, and may foreshadow very little, as far as the Presidential question is concerned. The events of the approaching session of Congress will shape that question long before the two National Conventions meet, and will shape it in a way to leave little doubt as to the final issue. The programme of the Republican stalwarts is to force a sectional campaign and to nominate Grant as its exponent. If the Democrats are weak or foolish enough to fall into this trap they will deserve to be beaten. If they are wise and know how to profit by a dearly purthased experience, the way to the White House is open before them.

It may be necessary to run out of the old ruts, and it is indispensable to discard Bourbonism. One thing above all others must be borne in mind if success is desired. The Democratic candidate in his own person by his antecedents, and by his recognized character, should give the country assurance that in the event of his election there would be an end to sectional agitation.

No other sort of candidate can hope to win, and it is better that that fact should be clearly understood now than when it may be too late.

Mr. Lowell's Visit to Madrid. The Boston Traveller is informed that

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL thinks of resigning his place as Minister to Spain, out of dislike for the "monotony of his duties." Since Mr. Lowell declared not long ago that he could find absolutely nothing to do at Madrid, it is not difficult to understand what sort of monotony it is that wearies and disgusts him. We have no doubt that Mr. LOWELL la-

bored under a false impression when he accepted this office. If he had not expected to find at Madrid opportunities to serve the Government and to earn his salary, he either would not have gone in the first place, or would not now make a frank confession of his utter uselessness there. He has discovered his mistake.

It must be very galling to the self-respect of a high-spirited and honorable man to feel himself in so false a position. How false and how humiliating it is, few men can understand better than Mr. Lowell. For many years he has been attacking the abuses of what is called "practical politics" with a vigor and pungency that have given him a high rank among satirists.

A less honorable man, in Mr. Lowell's place, would be as dumb as an ovster about the monstrous character of the sinecure. A man of easy-going conscience, with Mr. Lowern's literary taste and ability, might be tempted to use his spare time at Madrid In following in the footsteps of PRESCOTT and Ticknon, contenting himself, perhaps, with the fiction that by lending additional lustre to American literature he was making some return to the people who paid him \$12,000 a year. This does not seem to have

entered Mr. Lowell's head. We hope, for the sake of his own regulation, that there is truth in the report that Mr. Lower, intends to resign an office in which he is not, and cannot be, anything

but a tax eater. An Incident of the Saratoga Convention. We call the attention of Mr. George Will-LIAM CURTIS to a flagrant violation of the cardinal principles of civil service reform, as promulgated by Mr. CARL SCHURZ, the originator of the system. The Hon. MAR-T I. Townsend of Troy was a jolly membe of Congress for the last two terms. In February of this present year the de facto President appointed Mr. Townsend District Attorney for the Northern District of New York, and he now holds that office, drawing the regular pay and pocketing the inciden-

tal perquisites. We learn from the Massachusetts newspapers that Mr. Townsend is about to desort his post and take the stump in the Bay State for the purpose of trying to prevent the election of Gen. BEN BUTLER as Governor of that Commonwealth. We ask Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, who is an expert

service rules, and whether it will not be his return from their stumping tours at the

We further wish to give a fact or two that will show the animus that inspires Mr. Townsend to pour contempt upon the civil service system that SCHURZ discovered, and HAYES expounded, and CURTIS defended. At the recent Saratoga Convention Mr. Townsend sat upon the platform behind Senator Conkling while Mr. WHEELER of Malone was delivering his long-winded speech as permanent President of the Convention, an office to which he had been duly elected. When Mr. WHEELER, in the course of his speech, spoke of Gen. Grant as "that illustrious soldier," Mr. Confline chapped his hands vehemently, and Mr. Townsend did precisely the same thing. When, one minute later, Mr. WHEELER called Mr. HAYES "that eminent statesman," Mr. CONKLING never lifted a hand to help along the feeble applause, and Mr. Townsend was equally backward in coming forward. Indeed, so far from clapping his hands in that trying emergency, Mr. Townsend was just then buttonholding a friend and telling him

funny story that tended to hold the SCHURZ-HAYES system up to ridicule. We submit to Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURris that Mr. Townsend ought to be dealt

The Locomotive Engineers.

with.

The case of John Peterson, the locomo ive engineer on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, who refuses again to run the engine under whose wheels Miss Bussing and a little child were crushed to death on two successive days, furnishes a striking example of the effect of their responsibilities on this class of workmen. The railroad officials have decided that his conduct was blameless, and urged him to resume charge of his locomotive; but he answers, "I will run a freight train or take any other position you may choose to give me on the road. but I dare not enter that engine again.'

Such a superstition is hardly characteristic of the daring men to whom is intrusted the dangerous and responsible task of driving our railroad engines. The thousands of people whose safety is dependent on the quick intelligence and ceaseless vigilance of the engineers who run the locomotives which draw them along at from thirty to sixty miles an hour, may give no thought to those who have their lives in their keeping, but their unquestioning reliance on the fidelty and discretion of these men affords the best evidence of the trustworthiness of locomotive engineers. There are perhaps fifteen thousand of them in the country, and yet it is rare that we find instances of neglect of duty on their part, though momentary inattention may be neglect which will bring

frightful consequences. If, therefore, we have ever occasion to find fault with any individual among these men, whose endurance and faithfulness are so sorely and so exceptionally tried, we still must not forget how much credit they deserve as a whole for their punctilious performance of their perilous duties. If accident comes to a train, the engineer, of all others aboard, is the most likely to suffer from it, and at all times he bears the weight of a responsibility which is among the greatest that can rest on a man.

Peterson, like other engineers, had be come united to his engine, and from long association with it the machine had grown to be regarded by him as almost a living thing. his friend and his servant, and when it was twice defiled by human blood in rapid sucession, he turned from it with dread and loathing as something accursed. Superstition like that might affect the strongest minds, and govern the action of many men of a sensitive conscience, and whose imaginations brought before them the frightful scenes with which the engine was associated. Though they might be blameless themselves, could hate and dread the machine which they were powerless to prevent from working the slaughter the remembrance of which was vivid in their minds. And locomotive engineers, though their faces are blackened with soot and smoke, and habit makes their dangerous duty comparatively easy to them, are very human beings, whose serves are kept at a high strain during all the hours of their labor. The swift moving of the train makes their respiration quick, and their ceaseless vigilance with eve and intellect keeps every faculty on the alert.

There is no body of workmen of whom so much is required. The railroads demand from alcoholic liquor of every sort and from tobacco while engaged in running an engine, and some of them of late years have carried this prohibition so far as to make it binding on the engineers when off duty also. An engineer must be a perfectly sober, quickly observing, intelligent, and resourceful man, to earn the confidence of his employers and keep his place. He must always be in prime condition physically and mentally, and from the time his train starts until it reaches its destination, by night and by day, he must not fail in his

Of all workers, therefore, the ten or fifteen housand locomotive engineers in the country are among those most entitled to just consideration. They are a brave, self-denyng, painstaking, and conscientious body of men, of whom both the public and their employers have reason to be proud.

Questions for Savings Banks.

The official questions which Mr. Lamb has ust put to the savings bank officers are not improper or untimely. Indeed it would have been a good thing both for the banks and the depositors if these questions had been asked years ago.

Some of the savings bank men take the matter sensibly, say it is all right, answer the questions, and go on with their busi-Others are indignant at what they denounce as an uncalled for investigation, likely to impair public confidence in the banks; still others are consulting counsel; while one bank secretary is quoted as predicting that it won't " amount to a row of

What does Mr. LAMB ask? Simply whether any of the money of depositors has een in any way misappropriated by the trustees, or given away in gratuities, or eaten and drunken up at Board suppers, or paid out for pictures and busts of bank offi-

ers, or sent to Aibany to be wrongfully used. Mr. Lamb is entitled to this information. It was his duty to obtain it. That is what the Superintendent is for-to watch these banks and see that the depositors' money is not squandered. He has the Attorney-General behind him. "It is undoubtedly the duty of the Superintendent of the Bank Department," says the Attorney-General, "to require the restitution of the funds misappropriated or unlawfully diverted by the trustees of a savings bank." But in order to require the restitution he must ascertain the fact of the diversion.

The beehive is a symbol much in favor with savings bank boards. Many of our an this sort of thing, whether this is not a readers have seen the glass beehive, through of Princeton College has been publishing comic

case worthy of discipline under the civil | whose panes the little workers can be watched at their pretty toil. The day is at duty to submit it to the consideration of hand when the internal economy of every Mr. HAYES and Mr. SCHURZ as soon as they savings bank will be similarly open to in

The Contrast.

On the 1st of September a policeman saw two Chinamen gambling in a Chinese club house in the Sixth Ward. The stakes were valued at less than one dollar. The Asiatics were promptly arrested, and as promptly committed by a virtuous Police Justice. On the 18th inst. a virtuous District Attorney brought a complaint before the Grand Jury, who found an indictment on the following day. On the 22d the Celestials were brought to trial and acknowledged their guilt, but averred that the game was played for the benefit of a needy countryman. The virtuous Judge Rufus B. Cowing said that as they had been found guilty of a violation of the law, it was his duty to inflict severe punishment, in order to deter others of their race from gambling, and he duly warned 'their race" by fining the Orientals and sending them to the penitentiary for a month. "The sentence seemed to surprise them," says a reporter. They had probably heard some old stuff about the law being no respecter of persons.

How the loafers of fashionable club houses of this city would be surprised if the same law was applied to them. Gamblers ought to suffer the same punishment, whether they are found in Mott street or Fifth

It is pleasant to note that the Police officials of the Sixth Ward are growing more virtuous than those in the Eighteenth. The gambling at Madison Square Garden, fully described in vesterday's Sux, is as open as the gambling in Mott street. Yet half a dozen policemen are stationed around the betting stands to protect the business of those who are violating the law as surely as were the two poor Chinamen.

Is it not the duty of some Cadi of the law to inflict severe punishment upon them, to deter others of their race from gambling?

At present Mr. John Kelly is solid and unanimous in support of the candidature of Mr. John Kellx. But who can tell what a day may bring forth?

We are informed that Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD does not at present contemplate asking the Commissioners for any more of Battery Park for the use of his elevated railroad. If they will grant his pending application for leave to put up iron houses over the interlocking switches at the terminus, and for the accommodation of his train despatchers, he thinks he will be content.

All things considered, perhaps the people of this city should be grateful to Mr. FIELD for his moderation. If the Commissioners had the right to give him a slice of the park, they had the right to give him the whole of it.

Mr. Commissioner RAUM draws a salary rom the Treasury, ostensibly for supervising the collection of the internal revenue. A comfortable office is provided for him in Washing ton for that purpose. Theoretically, he is now at his desk in this office, hard at work earning his money. As a matter of fact, he has gone to Ohio to make stump speeches for Mr. Charles FOSTER of Fosteria, and for his own immediate official superior in the hierarchy of Fraud, Mr. JOHN SHERMAN.

GRANT hobnobbing with rebel veterans, and hoping he may have them for comrades in the next war, must be bewildering to the stal wart mind.

One of the arguments which brought about the nomination of the Latin noet Long by the Massachusetts Republican Convention was that he would be as acceptable to the voters who wanted the sale of liquor forbidden by law as his rival, PIERCE, would be obnoxious. Yet the nomination of the Latin poet Long has not prevented the prohibitory party of Massachusotts from putting a full State ticket into the field, and it will not prevent a percentage of the Prohibitionists from voting directly for BEN BUTLER, the man who announced years ago that, if he were elected Governor, the Liquor law would be enforced as rigorously against the great Boston hotels as against Mrs. O Flamenty in her cellar.

Harper's Weekly, after due meditation their votes shall" count for Republican princi ples and against Republican mismanagement. scratch the State ticket. What with all this bolting and scratching, the scream of the Tammany tiger and the bleating of the Young Re publican lamb, this promises to be a peculiar

HAVES, SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN have been having a funny time this week in railroad ing at the West. The joke among them seem that their engineers shall totally abstain | to have been to talk to the people, as they went along together, about the crops, each being conscious that none of the three knew anything about the crops; which was where the laugh came in. At Aurora, Ill., for example, Gen. SHERIDAN, talking from the train, said:

"I have not a word to say to you, then SHERWAR has promised to do all the speaking on this little trip. I the that there are other crops in this country better that Some miles further on, at Mendota, HAYES ook his turn on the car platform, and dropped

this valuable information:

"A large part of the land hitherto occupied with staple crops, such as are raused manuly in linnels, could be longer be profitably employed for that turpose. Larmear towns was too valuable. It was being applied to garden purposes, raining vegetables, &c.—what was easile truck in the South, and garden case in New England.

After these solid chunks of wisdom HAYES said he would introduce Gen. SHERMAN. is a far more entertaining talker than I am "-a remark received with "laughter and cheers." Thereupon Gen. Sherman, returning to the crops, remarked that Hayes, "at the Capitol in Washington, can read the official reports from every county in every State in the Union "-the notion of Haves's sitting down to read hundreds of county agricultural reports no doubt amusing the jovial trio. In the same strain Gen. TECUMSEH SHERMAN Went on:

"He speaks to you knowingly. He knows the re-sources of old countries. When he tells you there is un-beyend prayerity you have the right to beheve it. I will introduce to you don. Susumas. He investin limites, and knows all about it." Then came Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN'S turn at

the performance, and he said: "It is very true that I live in Illinois, but it seems to meat then Success; and the President know more above crops of Illinois than I do."

This sort of thing seems to have been kept up at point after point in the route, as long as three worthies travelled together. They probably enjoyed, between the stations, their plan of making game of the unsuspicious hus bandmen. The farmers of Illinois may not have learned much about their crops from these agriculturists, but probably they know chaff

Those students of Princeton College who have for years past perpetrated deeds of deviltry and crime disgraceful to themselves and their college, must be subjected to penalties that will keep them in order. Five of them displayed their rufflanly qualities in Trenton on Tuesday night, and closed their night's operations in a way that would send them to the penitentiary if they got a taste of the laws that are applied to apprentice boys. Three of them escaped arrest, and the two who found themselves locked up were taken out next day on small bail through their Princeton friends and a prominent The charge against them was clous mischief," by which was meant blackguardism in a theatre and battering their way into a house of ill-repute. If they gave false names at the station, their offence was not diminished by so doing.

The law breakers of Princeton College must be looked after this winter more closely than they have been in past winters. The President

sketches of the Agnostics; but these young criminals need looking after as much as the Agnostics.

Much is said about Rowell's pluck. He far ahead in the race, and should no accident befall him is reasonably sure of winning. The reporters and spectators all speak of him as the plucky little Englishman. It seems to us that men who have little chance of winning, whose every step is attended with twinges of pain, and whose limbs are weary and stemachs rebellious, and who yet continue to plod along, tre also plucky. Rowglit gives no evidences of suffering physical pain; there is no reason why he should have anguish of mind, for he is quite ikely to carry twenty-five thousand dollars back to England for his week's work. He seems to walk and run on the fourth day of the contest as easily as he did on the first. The others, however, plainly show the strain. Shiff imbs, tender feet, and hollow eyes tell the story of their failing endurance. It is pitiful to look upon some of them. Those who appear to be in worst shape are lowest on the score sheets, yet they stick to the track hour after our. It requires ten times mere resolution for them to do so than for ROWELL. The little Englishman has made many more miles than most of his competitors, with nothing like the effort and without the bad results. Most of them have taken more rest than he, yet he ap-

In discussing his American opera of Sleepy Hollow," Mr. MARETZEE has expressed his surprise that more has not been made out of American scenes and themes in operatic literature. But can we forget the American landcapes and historical pictures of "Un Ballo in Maschera?" The place is Boston, in New England, "Richard, Earl of Warwick, Governor of Boston, an English possession, has for his Sec-retary a creoic. Renato, whom a sibyl named Ulrica," etc.—so the libretto runs. Successive scenes show the palace of the Earl, "the den of Ulrica, of the abject race of the Albanese," and "a solitary plain near Boston, with two da-tached pillars of white marble," Possibly the Italian costumes and choice Italian language given to the Yankees of an elder day, who appear in this work, prevent most spectators from becoming aware that the "Ballo in Maschera" is in any respect a Down-East opera. To say the ruth, it was originally Italian, and had its scenes nominally transferred across the ocean for good and sufficient reasons, without real transplanting. It is not likely, therefore, to run any serious opposition to the libretto of "Sleepy Hollow," as regards smacking of the soil.

A feature of individual play in the crick eting of Darr's team of English professional in Canada was the stumping done by PINDER. the wicket keeper of the English eleven. In his first game at Toronto he stumped out in a single innings three of the best batamen, on the Canadian side; in another innings, two more; in the game at Hamilton he got rid of three good players, in one innings, in the same way and so his work runs. If a bateman moves out to meet a tempting ball (and tempting balls seem to be arranged to that end). PINDER has his stumps. This method of reducing the odds at which the English players meet their antagosists is the more effective because rarely or never is one of their own side disposed of in that vay. Darr's team has now crossed the border. and we shall soon know if our American play ers have learned anything from Canadian experience.

There is plenty of time for unexpected cents to come to bass in New York politics before the 4th of November.

Mr. Henry T. Dixon.

The following letter of our Washington orrespondent, Mr. A. M. Gibson, will set at rest the charges recently made against Mr. Henry T. Dixon, the father of young Mr. Dixon whose

T. Dixon, the father of young Mr. Dixon whose life was taken in Mississippi:

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The communication from this city headed "Dixon's Career," published in The SUN of Aug. 25, does the grossest injustice to the dead as well as the living. The statements therein made in regard to the career of Henry T. Dixon, father of Henry M. Dixon, bitely murdered in Yasso, Miss., are either wholly faise of falsely colored. At the request of the widow of Henry T. Dixon, a most estimable and refined lady, who has suffered the bitterest sorrow and endured cruel privations. I have carefully investigated the charges made against her dead maken every learning that the revidence, uncontradicted and unimpenched, as to theiskilling of Henry H. Dixon in Yasso, leaves no doubt in my mind. It was a deliberate cold-blooded political assassimation. The article in The Sun of Aug. 25 did not come from or through the Washington bureau of The Sun.

Washington bureau of The Sun.

The Midst Link Persons.

The Oldest Irish Pecrage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Mr G. L. Freeman had consulted "Burke's Poor. the standard authority, which I know you would have gladly permitted him to see at you office, or any other peerage, it would have enved him the commission of the mistakes inte which he has fallen in his letter of Tuesday last to THE SUN on the oldest peerage in Ireland. Mr. Kilroy and his friend, Mr. McDonnell, were strictly correct. Mr. Freeman is, I am sure un-

to The Sun on the oldest pecrage in Ireland. Mr. Kilroy and his friend, Mr. McDonnell, were strictly correct. Mr. Freeman is, I am sure unintentionally, incorrect.

The Barony of Athenry. Birmingham of Athenry (I quote from "Burke's Pecrage," page 1181, and from the roll by Royal authority of the Irish House of Lords in 1723, of which I have a copy), was conferred on William De Birmingham by Henry III., whose standard he had joined in 178. The thirteenth in descent was Robert, who sat as Premier Baron in the Irish Parliament called by Edzaboth, and from him the title passed in regular succession to Thomas, nineteenth Lord, who was erreated Earl of Louth in 1739, and sat until 1739, when the title became dormant. Miles De Laey, the first Baron Kingsale II quete again from Barke, page 574, was created by the same monarch. Henry III. (not by King John, as stated by Mr. Freeman), Lord Kingsale in 1181, three years later than Lord Athenry, and stands second and always stood second to into on the rolls of the Irish pecrage down to 1739. The dormant pecrage of Athenry has been elaimed since 1739 by three parties, Col. Sewell, Lady Harriet St. George, a daughter of the Earl of Howth, and Mr. Birmingham of Dalgan, in the County Galway, but they all failed to establish their calm. The claimant now, it seems, is Mr. Nicholas Kilroy, the son of that dauntiess blazzy who was grepared, like another Cartius, on his black mare Moll, to leap over the west briller of Galway, which has a paraget three maid a half feet high, and a descent of seventy-five feet beyond, into a stream not more than three feet deep and of stony bed, running with almost the force and swiftness of the rapids. Let us hope that he may be more successful than his predecessors and decorate his manly brow with the ancestral coronet.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

Washington, Sept. 25.-On Saturday last Mr Hawley, de facto Assistant Secretary of the Treasury gave to the Associated Press a tabulated statement of the silections of customs and internal revenue. The state next first gave the collections in the States without assification. Afterward the States that were disloyaarring the war were grouped together under the near Second States, and the amount of collections in one States given separately. The object was to show a political purpose—the small amount of costons the no internal revenue receipts collected in the Souther-lates. Whou Mr. Hawley was asked for an explanation of the partison arrangement of the second

The Ingalls Bribery Investigation. TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 25,-At the session of the

United States Sch. Committee on Privileges and Electrons yesterday, Frank Playter of Girard testined that Hosa's find given him a paper saving the had received money for his vote for Senato Lagalls. He 'Paster testined that in a rison with no heitles a stranger whom he had since seen twice had othered him two hondred and fifty to vote for his side; supposed he meant \$250.

Ninety Miles in Ninety Minutes. The new locomotives being built for the Penn-

givania Bailroad are to have driving wheels five

The Impeachment of Georgia's Treasurer. ATLANTA, Sept. 25.-Treasurer Renfree appeared before the High Court this morning, and by courselved and answer admitting the truth of the charges made against him, but pleaded not ruilty to their criminality. The case will be further considered to morrow. IS SAM RANDALL A MAN OF NERVES A Bonbter's Observations on the Force Hill

Episode and the Events of 1876-77. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent "Kankakee" says: "There is an impression well grounded, as every one will testify who knows Speaker Bandall, that his nervo and determination are at least as strong as the ex-President's, and that, in short,

every gambler in the country would bet money on his taking the office." If Mr. Bandail has such wonderful nerve how loes it come that he never exhibited it? It ennnot be said that during his political career the opportunities have been lacking. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives that

1876. Everybody who knows anything about the power of the Spenker of the House of Representatives knows that he is the House-that he runs it whenever he wants to. The shrewd and witty Nesbit of Oregon, who was once Scantor and several times the representative of that State in Congress, once expressed in very cogest terms the power of a Speaker. Blaine one at the time Speaker, and a triend of Newbit's one day while the House was in session was sitting by him on the floor and said; "I suppose a very few men run this machine,"

Yes, 'incontently replied Nesbit, "I suppose," continued his friend, "that you could cover them with an Indian blanket," "You can do better than that," replied Nesbit: "you can cover him with a plate." "How's that?" asked the astonished friend. "There he sits," said Nesbit, rointing to the Speaker; "that man

s the House of Representatives,"

There was a great deal of homely truth in what Nosbit said. Those who are familiar with the inside history of Washington politics know very well that to Mr. Blains belongs the credit of defeating the Force bill-of which your correspondent, "Kankakee," says: "The Southen people can never lorget the great fight he (Randali) made for them against the Force bilt." It is true that Randali did make a gallant fight on that occasion. But it is nevertheless true that Randall, although he led the fliftusers for seventy-two hours, did not defeat the Force bill. The defeat of the Force bill was due to a combination of circumstances, and, what is most remarkable, this "combination of circumstances" not only defeated the Force bill, but indirectly defeated Blaine's nomination

at Cincinnati in 1876. And this is how it all happened: Blaine was n no friendly mood toward the Southern carpet-baggers. They were, with few exceptions, al against him, and while the bulk of them really vere for Grant and a third term, they were split up between Morton and Conkling. But there as another reason why Blaine took the course e did-he was heavily interested in the new amous Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad o Arkansas. Dorsey and his Ring in that State had scheme to steal that road and despoil Biainand his friends of their interest. For that pur pose they required a Governor who would do what they told him to do. The Greeley candi-date for Governor of that State, Joseph Brooks had been elected, but the candidate supported by the Republicans and some Bourbon Demoerats, Edsha Baxter, was counted in. Grant at first decided in favor of the man who was counted in, but subsequently, played upon by Jorsey and his gang, flopped over and declared he Greeley candidate lawfully elected. The Democrats had got possession of the Governor de facto and supported him even with their sho guns. A Congressional investigation followed

nd Blaine took care that a majority of the committee should be in favor of the defacto Governor. The fight on the majority report of this Committee and on the Force bill came at the close of the last session of the Forty-third Congress. Blaine was determined to have the maority report of the Arkansas Committee adopt ed, even if the Force bill was defeated. He furlished Republican votes for both purposes Randall was a very good parliamentarian even then, but it is a notorious fact that during that ong fillibustering struggle Randall received many a hint from Blaine, who was in the chair all the time, and with ready wit and steady, lear head managed both sides

So incensed were the carpet-baggers at what they formed Blaine's trouchery that they deermined to destroy him. From that time forth the most malignant warfare that was ever waged against a public man was directed against Blaine by these follows. Dorsey was he most vindictive and the shrewdest of the gang, and had at his beek and call a set of the most unserupulous villains that ever disgraced oven Arkansas. It was these follows who inspired and furnished much of the evidence for ordered by the Democratic House of Reprosentatives of the Forty-fourth Congress. I say strangely enough, because it was engineered by Republicans, and was intended to destroy Slaine's Presidential prospects, and thus th Democrats who were saved by Blaine from the terrors of the Force bill became the tools of the arpet-baggers who wanted to punish him for hat act. I have no defence of Blaine to make,

carpot-bargers who wanted to punish him for that act. I have no defence of Blaine to make, I am simply relating history and Illustrating the idiosyncrasies of politicians.

Blaine, realizing the damage he had done to misself politically by his course on the Force bill, endeavored to recover his lost ground by his Andersonville spaceh, which he made just after the holiday recess in the spring of 1876.

These incidents, while they to not prove that Mr. Randull lacks nerve, vinilicate the truth of history so far as the defeat of the Force bill is concerned. I now proceed to deal with the question of Randulls nerve.

I have said that he might have had the electoral votes which were honestly Mr. Filden's counted for him. I repeat it, and propose to prove the truth of my asserben. Mr. Randull was elected to fill the venency caused by the death of Mr. Kerr, principally because he was supposed to have nerve and determination. The bold and true men of the bencerney believed that the House of Representatives had the power and the constitutional right to decide the momentous anisting that he decided by the constitutional right to decide the House, in the covert of no alcelion by the page to cleet a President, It was argued, as I believe correctly, and as Mr. Randall always professed to believe that the House may that the two Houses would not agree as to the votes of Elorida and trues and right to decide by the peace, it was well known that the two Houses would not agree as to the votes of Elorida and Louisina. The split would impeen when these States were reached in the count by the paint convention. By immemerial usage and by the point rules of the two Houses the point convention beautiful and the two Houses the point convention beautiful and the two Houses the point convention beautiful and the two Houses the point convention beautifully and the two Houses and Louisines.

further no man's aspirations in that direction, and some it cannot be traitfully smid that while I have here indited is the result of suite or facerities. Kee Without The Kane.

Washington Sout 22.

JAMES B. TAYLOR'S \$8,000,000.

After Eight Years of Litigation Nothing Left

for the Littgonia. The application of Henry W. Bentley, receiver of the estate of the late James D. Taylor, who died in New York in 1870, was made before Surrounte Caivin restorday. Mr. Bentley re-ported that the sale of all the real estate placed In his hands realized only \$11,780,50, and that he is just the man to antagonize Grant. Elect his expenses in seiling the property and col-Bandail, as Tilden was elected in 1876, and lection the money amounted to \$12,690. He sked to be discharged from further obligations, but the Surrogate adjourned the hearing until Oct. 20, to give the opposing interests time to

prepare their objections. Among the creditors of the estate are Arnold, Cone table & Co., \$1,424; John E. Deviin & Co., Speaker of the House of Representatives that \$5.03.99; the Irving National Bank, \$7.977.08; should have counted the electoral votes cast in Leither E. Mersh, \$14,580.35; the Republican State Committee, \$6,848.88; and Orsamus B. Marteson, \$14,091.98. Mr. Taylor's vast properly has shared the fate

of the Jarnety or estate; it has all been enten up in legal costs and other expenses. Mr. Taylor was very successful in both land and house property, and in stocks of various kinds, quarter of a century ago he bought of the city the ground now occupied by Washington Market. A dispute arose us to be right of presension, but his cluim was established by the Lagislature. The city subsequently benght the proncity back, raying Mr. Taylor alson's \$500,000
more than he gave for it. He owned a large
part of the stock of the Non York Tones, and
after his death that stock massed into the hunds
of Mr. George Jones, Mr. Taylor and also an
interest in the New York Printing Concern, and
owned stock in the Dry Dock and Bleecker
street horse railroads. He was enjoy the magnates of the Republican party. He was a warm
friend of Horace Greecey, and when Gen,
Patrick H. Jones was unjointed Festimator the
nucles of Mr. Taylor and Mr. Greedey appeared
on the General's bond. Sut sequently a cashler
under Mr. Jones embeggiet large amount of
money, much of which was made good out of
the presceds of Mr. Taylor's estate. He had an
interest in the Transprad Association, which
was supposed to be worth a large amount of
money, and he owned 300 or 400 valuable lots of
land in Brooklyn.

When Mr. Taylor died, in 1870, the entire the ground now occupied by Washington Mar-

money, and he owned 300 or 400 valuable lots of model in Brooklyn.

When Mr. Taylor died, in 1870, the entire value of his property was thought to be about \$23,000,000. He had no children living. He left his grandiaughter, Mrs. Kate B. Howland, \$2,000,000, He had no children iving. He left his grandiaughter, Mrs. Kate B. Howland, \$2,000 no year, and, with the exception of a few small legacies, begins able on year, and the considered of his property to bis wite. Mrs. Taylor was named as his exceptive, and Mr. Edward H. Tracy, the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, as his

Mrs. Howland, displeased by the disparity of the anounts left to her and to Mrs. Taylor, openly energed that there had been unfair play and at fast began proceedings to set the will aside as a forgery.

This stopped the sale of Mr. Taylor's interest in the Transcript Association, for which, a few months after Mr. Taylor's death, \$450,000 was offered, and before the stock could be sold the Transcript Association and gone to pieces. The New York Tones stock was sold to Mr. Jones for \$152,500.

New York Tones stock was sold to Mr. Jones for \$152,000.

The legal contest into which Mrs. Howland planged was begun in 1871. It dragged its slow length along, entailing enormous expenses upon the estate, until 1873. Surrogate Hutchings granted very heavy fees and allowances to lawyers, and when he finally gave judgment assured the contestant, the value of the estate had dwindled materially. But Mrs. Howland was not inclined to abide by the Surrogate's decision. Acting under the activity of her case before the Court of Appeals, but it was not tried. Among the allowancess granted by Surrogate Hutchings were \$24,000 to Henry L. Clinton, \$17,500 to Edward A. Stoughton, \$5,000 to Senntor Francis Kernan, \$4,400 to Henry et allowances in Francis Kernan, \$4,400 to Henry et allowances parameter of Peter I, Sweeny) and John E. Bevlin special administrators appointed by the Surrogate were permitted to drying \$25,000.

A readitor who had a claim against the estate for \$1,000 cm larger types taken out of the hades that the property was taken out of the hades that the property was taken out of the hades of the

milted to divide \$23,000.

A creditor who had a claim against the estate for \$1,000 such for it, and the upsilot was that the property was taken out of the hands of the engager and and the property was taken out of the hands of the engager and and the receiver. The country was approached receiver. The country was approached receiver. The country was approached receiver, we drew \$2,200 for his services, and the receiver's country was paid \$15,000. He upheld the will but Mr. Jeffersen M. Levy, a trusted of one of the creditors, seemed before Judge Merwin, in Cilea, then the reference's report be set aside on the ground, chiefly, that the costs and allowances were excessive. The motion was sustained as far as the receiver's fees were conserved, but the question of cutting down the lawyers fees was referred to Surrogate Calvin, who declined to interfere, saying that he had no right to reverse the action of his predecessor, Surrogate Hutchings.

An order was obtained in the Fifth Judicial District, Oneida Country, directing Receiver Bestier to pay the lawyers their fees. From that order Mr. Levy appealed, but before his argument could be heard the fees had been paid, the lawyers all drawing their allowances in fail, and the creditors of the estate gotting only 25 per cent of their claims.

Near the close of last year it began to be clear that nothing of the sante was left to flight over. Succeeding and what the shrinkage left.

Among these who opposed Mr. Bentley's application to be discharged from his trust was Mr. 8. Crane, a lawyer, who claims from the restau Scious of the law was left on the restau solution to be discharged from his trust was Mr. 8. Crane, a lawyer, who claims from the restau Scious for legal services rendered to Mr. Taylor in his lifetime.

Blahop Potter's Suggestion.

The ninety-sixth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopol Church in the Discress of New York was closed yesterday. Bishop Porter in his brief annual the bestiere with clargy and laify small be developed to the mean of the man of the man

The Tilden Income Suit.

The brief of the defendant's counsel in the out of the United States against Samuel J. Tiblen was flied in the District Court yesterday. Mr. Tilden's lawers say that no inference against his right for a bill of yers say that no inference against his right for a bill of particulars can be drawn from the fact that he answered ready at the April Drin of the court. The defendant in several courts are present for the present of the court of the court

Thomas Williams, late master of the bark Common filed a mind on the United States District Court, yesterday, against the British stemming Zecland. He claims Factives changes, and says that his back, while on a voyage from Commbo, island of Ceylon, to London,

THEN TON, Sopt. 24.—In the police court, this morning, finner later and waiter barker, sindents of Princeton voltage, were committed to pail in default of few half, for typicing in the door of a house of the court of make sich an order. TRENTON, Sept. 24.-In the police court, this Framerica College, were recommitted to fall in default of few hair, for to calcing on the door of a house of all regular in Twe-slaw might. In the alternoon their friends procurred had sond the e-west released, printing their appearance of innear. They sale to Trainton from Princeton with other students and securical a prescription text in the optathone white their "Lattle Buse" was been played. Their magnitude as south that Miss Kary Bookel, the of the across date them a secure temper. This was ap-plicable for the subsection of the play five of them visited statement with their trace into the house, as spinted, tiere of three contained arrest.

Crandail's Invanity.

Synastism, Sept. 24. Homer J. Crandall was streamed some time size of parting an internal machine in the cellar of his house and in his hard, lighting a slow only of short part of house, and it had been given by the Thomas The Backs were the life ways of the house. The hards were

Apparently Surcastle.

To THE PRITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I chal-To THE PRIVATE OF THE SUN SHEET COMP-letter any man in the world be walk against one distance to be immed to 2000 andres, and the time limited to one year. Should be proved to hear from Mr. Norman Tay-let Mr. Or the proved of the private of the artist of the private Mr. Or the standard of the million miles in the Private Mr. Or Mr. Or Mr. Or Mr. Or Mr. Or Mr. Or Mr. Mr. Or Mr

The Highest Education. From the Springfield Regulation,

Over 2,000 boys and girls were turned back

Chilf and lever, or fever and ague, as well as intermittent and remittent levers, are effectually cured by Dr. D. without making a show of Farier ague Migtare, without a liability of return -4ds.

SUNBEAMS.

-Some landlords in Iroland are increasing

 Book pinckers of Chicago require 25,000, O rect of lumber this year in the charge of pages.

The family brainly bottle was left within reach of a little girl in Albany, and she very marry and at the effects of the drink she book.

-In connection with Spurgeon's church -The house in which Milton was born was burned in the great London fire of took has its

exact counterpart was built on the site, and in occurred awa lace fautie -A packet containing \$27,500 was stolen from the Prench Ministry of Finance by a stratter, who entered the inner office of the chief cashier in its absence

-One hundred acres of wheat, cut with a reaper, keeping six binders geing, was she work of a Scotch bases of Lexington Ind. She tood three pairs of

horses in relays, but tired their ail out. -The Emperor Alexander is described as looking so much aged that at his recent of oring with his imperial nucle he looked almost the clair. His fours,

-At a funeral at Delhi, N. Y., all the minumers were dressed in white, in the 'Lines to the re-quest or the dead main. He had abbigived blue a, as being expensive and significant of anythin but a happy end-ing of this life, as well as lost hopes for the future.

-The youth who killed the girl he loved because she would not love and marry him turns on this line in Fineyers, Ohio. She would be a multibor's in chiefe him, but he colowed her, and theing reliesed for the third or fourth time, he shot her dead. Then he went -Almost Jamediately after Ludy Cavag-

—Atthese infilingulately after Livy Cavag-nart broad of her hissami's slath by messere, whe left the watering place where she was recogning, and went to fathefurch, where, by the Queen's command, the Loyd Provost trumstatedly existed on her to make imprises, and convey the expression of the Queen's deep sympathy. —Gortchakoff has been questioned at Baden by the sold. He said: "As regards France I hold and have always openly stated that a prolonged weakening of your country would cause a deplorable

void in the European concert. It is not be no doubt, that I owe the bactlifty with which the Kinjeroc of tier-many always honors me." -The farmers of a Louislana parish findwill take their cane to it for pressing on the same prin ciple that farmers in some parts of New York take milk to a common choose and butter factors, receiving pay for their mill; and an additional profit for its products.

according to price a realized in market. -When the Emperors met this month at Alexandrowe, not only were the railway buckurs and approaches guarded by gensiarines. Cossacks and police, but express trains were not permitted to pass through the sixtons, and the passengers had to retain all day in the village. Along the line from Ottletschin, the tronger place, to Alexandrowo and on to Warsow, meanted Consuchs were stationed at every few sta

-Many disasters have traced on the ones frank, vontional face of the Austrian Emperor lines of bitterness and a mature air of decision, but when on one of his characts funting parties be loses until at maactions severity of manner and gets but's some of his old gavety. His baughter, hearty and genual is -It is related by the Troy Town that a

elergyman approached " Paddy " Byan, the principalitier, near the City Hall a few days offer mediclasing one band on the athlete's shoulder, said: "No ira one blessed with such a sploidful descripshapely proportions each to be a collected. The cler-syman was started by Paisly's real to the cler-gyman was started by Paisly's real to cost mant Well you can bet your life I'm a to the mant an Itaver." -Prince Bismarck's house at Varzin, though it cannot be called hundrome is storious, and there is room enough in it for thirty points. In the

course of time Prince Bismarck will probable retailed the house and make it into a kind of castle. In the Park of Vargin there is a large heronry. The harms- are the first birds to come with the spring and the last to leave with the autumn. The males ily twice every day to the short in search of foat. The Prince pets them. -One of the Yale College newspapers says: "The defeat of Vale's crew and mul mine in the

past ten or fifteen years has been so continuous that those who really have the muscle and the shift to occupy the different positions keep in the back round occupies of the idea that it is nonsense to train for even or more months with the surety of being defeated at the end. This is the shot that strikes into the very vitals of Yale athletic interests and the curse of the codege."

-What puzzles folks in Jamesville, Wie, is why deorge Harrington should have murdered the 5-year old son of his employer. The boy was left with the hired man on the farm while the parents went to

town. On their return both were missled, and events ally the little fellow's body was discovered concealed it the sheep barn. His throat was cut, his arms were in the sheep barn. His throat was cut, his arms were and behind him, his feet were bound, and his holy was stacked with the work. The man had staken a bacs, and ded. -Rats did queer work in a South Hadley house. In the passing years they carried of torry pairs of shoes and but them behind some boards have a chimney in the aftic. They had also carried off a making of letters to show away, one of which was written to a lady in Aurora, N. V. to one of the Barbers at croton Comm.

about a century one. These Barbers were friends of Whitefield, and that farmer divine used to great from the perch of their house to the crowds assumbed in the porch of their house to the crowds assumed in front. These letters became the property of discendants of the Barbers, who moved to South Had! -In racing the efficiency of the locker fluctuates just as much as that or the surviva strides. He may be all keepness and vices comes to do his work, or he may be many as done of his work, and the may be many as all of his many in body, and therefore many as as of a

distinction are sitting at Secretarity with the plans for the reconstruction of the town and by its protection against a repetition of the disaster which is all it ust spring. The toundations of all the has stone, the waits, to a height of six five nioverwhelmed by the rising of the water

a single dyke, but now three paral -The Fruiterers' Company of London lately presented a quantity of spice and front Mayor and Lady Mayoress. The Lord Najor commenting the observance of this added locosely that he wished, for the likewise, present a somile of their art of hoped to see the company at dimer in at way gone by the rift consisted of twelve bush. meanly packed in clean white taskets. The appropriated porters who brought them had a support at the Lord

-An Indiana Judge has decided that courts have nothing whatever to do with the record-John Wagner of Indonapole had gone to that Father Schmidt be required and compiled in court the beeks and records of his church the bardismal records of a little during her, who was then in this city on a visit, but that Pullet

-An audiclous robbery has been commutted in the office of the French Minister t (course At 4 o'clock of the arternoon of the oth of secondar. while the easter was absent, two cleres who in his office that on a table that stood occupations a package of bank notes amounting to Disco D mants. Life effects were surprised at the sodden ap-office of an unknown person, very well maked his busin, so he answered with monteness flut he Was not book parted, a speciating to good by the other horror that me tabless trance just half our leader lowever, that the third cannot make bank notes, as turn we

-Wandering bands of gypsics are still found in parts of Europe, and even in account of the latest governed a country actionnamy. He says a latest their women, children, horses, and begging as latest some times numerous and strong enough to overave the ers, and even but defining to the village country Nominally they are in Germany accorded to consider the step for a builted time in the neighborhood out permission, while their horses given a plants, and came and positry mission have de-from the virinity. A newspaper concession of from Kostheim, near Mayence, gives an amount of the andactiv or a band of these European with centurops and floids, defied the measures